

Cochlear implant electrode array extrusion – is reimplantation feasible? – case report

Ekstruzija elektrode umjetne pužnice – je li reimplantacija izvediva? – prikaz slučaja

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Abstract. Aim: To present two cases of late complications of cochlear implantation. **Case report:** In both cases extracochlear extrusion of the implant electrode occurred. More than ten years after successful cochlear implantation, the hearing performance gradually worsened to the point of no intelligibility in both patients. Otomicroscopy revealed chronic otitis media (COM) with an electrode in the external ear canal in implanted ears of both patients. Extracochlear electrode extrusion was noticed on CT scans in both cases. In the first case the device was explanted, the electrode was left in the cochlea and tympanoplasty was performed. Regardless the normal status of the middle ear, extracochlear extrusion occurred again. **Conclusion:** After extracochlear electrode extrusion, the reimplantation is likely to be unsuccessful.

Key words: chronic otitis media; cochlear implant; extracochlear electrode extrusion

Sažetak. Cilj: Prikazati dva slučaja kasnih komplikacija kohlearne implantacije. **Prikaz slučaja:** U oba slučaja radilo se o ekstrakohlearnoj ekstruziji elektrode umjetne pužnice. Više od deset godina nakon implantacije u oba pacijenta sluh je postepeno slabio do potpune nerazumljivosti. Otomikroskopijom je u oba pacijenta utvrđena kronična upala uha uz prisutnost elektrode u zvukovodu. Učinjena je kompjutorizirana tomografija koja je potvrdila ekstrakohlearnu ekstruziju elektrode. U prvom slučaju učinjena je eksplantacija umjetne pužnice, pri čemu je elektroda ostavljena u kohleji te timpanoplastika. Usprkos urednom cijeljenju uha, ekstruzija elektrode se ponovila. **Zaključak:** Nakon ekstrakohlearne ekstruzije elektrode velika je mogućnost da će reimplantacija biti neuspješna.

Ključne riječi: ekstrakohlearna ekstruzija elektrode; kronična upala uha; umjetna pužnica

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INTRODUCTION

Cochlear implantation is a widely accepted, safe procedure for patients with severe to profound hearing loss.

Major complications of the procedure which lead to revision surgery are rare. Overall long-term revision rate in cochlear implantation is 8.4%¹. Main cause of revision surgery is device failure with more than half cases. Other possible causes include surgical error, skin flap troubles, patholo-

The history of cochlear implants starts in 1961 when the first implantation was performed. Since then, hundreds of thousands of such operations have been performed. Today, cochlear implantation is a widely accepted method of treating severe and profound hearing loss.

gy of the middle ear, vertigo, pathological processes in cochlea and finally allergy to silicone². Most surgical complications are minor and can be treated medically or by minor surgical intervention³⁻⁵.

Late complications which occur many years after the implantation are especially rare. Total number of delayed complications is less than 6%⁶. Vestibular problems, device failures and taste problems are most common. Chronic otitis media with or without cholesteatoma, facial nerve palsy and electrode array extrusion occur less frequently⁷⁻⁹.

The aim of the presentation is to show two cases from the Clinic of Otorhinolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, Clinical Medical Centre, University of Rijeka where, more than 10 years after the implantation, extracochlear electrode extrusion and chronic otitis media (COM) occurred simultaneously. Possible connection with synchronous development of the complications is discussed. The problem with the reimplantation and proposal of further treatment is also presented.

CASE REPORT

First case

A case of an 18-year-old patient, implanted in 2003 is reported. According to the data, the im-

plantation was performed through posterior tympanotomy, without complications, and the electrode was inserted completely in the cochlea.

The patient was in regular postsurgical follow-up. Eleven years after the implantation, the patient had an episode of acute otitis media (AOM) that was successfully treated medically by primary care physician. Since that period, there has been a progressive loss in hearing performance, with no other symptoms. The device was fitted several times. Nevertheless, intelligibility in speech audiogram was gradually falling to a level without answer. Integrity test demonstrated failure of two electrodes, otherwise it functioned properly. The patient was referred to an ENT specialist and a polypoid mass of posterior ear canal wall was found.

Suspecting of cholesteatoma, a thin layer temporal bone CT was performed. It was discovered that the tip of the electrode was in the basal turn of the cochlea (Figure 1). Schüller X-ray confirmed this suspicion (Figure 2).

Given that this was a purulent ear with no response to antibiotic therapy, it was decided to perform a surgery in two stages. In the first procedure, cochlear explantation was planned. During the procedure, a posterior marginal defect of the eardrum was found as well as a defect of the posterior ear canal wall at the level of annulus. The rest of the canal wall was preserved.

Through the defect there was an ingrowth of the epithelium toward the mastoid cavity which formed a cholesteatoma pearl enveloping electrode proximal to marker ring. Distal to the marker ring the electrode was free from the diseased tissue. Half of the electrode was extruded out of the cochlea. It should be noted that the defect of the canal wall didn't seem to be iatrogenic. It seemed like a "mouse bite" 1.5 mm round defect around the electrode. As if bone resorption occurred due to electrode pressure. Cholesteatoma and the purulent, inflamed mucosa were removed.

Bibas *et al.*¹⁰ and Ray *et al.*¹¹ suggest that the electrode should be left in place. Since the electrode distal to the marker ring seemed to be free from the disease, it was decided to try to reposition it to preserve the channel within the coch-

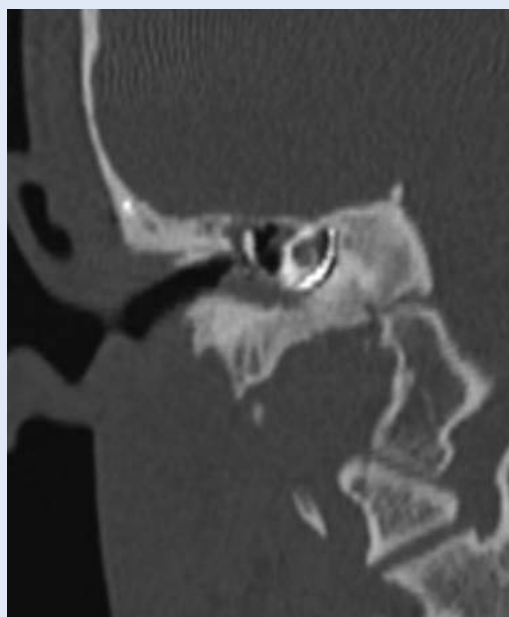


Figure 1. Computer tomography reveals cochlear electrode in the basal turn of the cochlea.

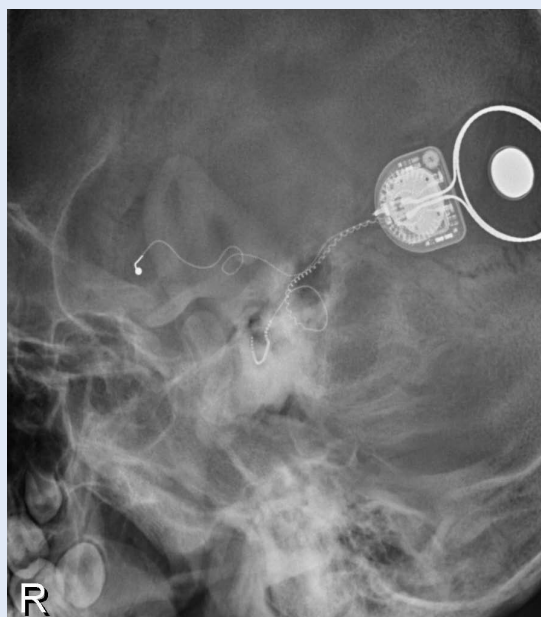


Figure 2. Schüller X-ray confirms the cochlear electrode position.

lea. It was fully repositioned in the cochlea up to the marker ring without any force. Then, it was cut at the level of cochleostomy and covered with some fibrous tissue to allow reimplantation. The device was explanted.

The defect of the eardrum and the posterior canal wall were reconstructed with chondroperichondrial graft of the cyma conchae. The patient was discharged without complications.

In the follow up, two months after the surgery, it was noted that the electrode had perforated between the chondroperichondrial graft and the bony canal wall and entered into the outer ear canal. Schüller X-ray confirmed that it was completely pushed out of the cochlea (Figure 3).

Due to extrusion of the electrode, it was decided to reimplant the opposite ear regardless modest audiological results were expected.

The patient was prepared for surgery. With the parents' consent, the exploration of the right ear with removal of the electrode and simultaneous implantation in the contralateral ear was done.

During surgery, it was found that the electrode was completely out of the cochlea and the cochleostomy site was clogged with fibrous tissue. The ear was dry and there was no sign of inflammation.



Figure 3. Schüller X-ray reveals cochlear electrode completely expelled outside the cochlea.

The electrode was removed and the eardrum was reconstructed. A typical cochlear implantation was done in the opposite ear through the posterior tympanotomy. The operation proceeded without complications, and after recovery, the patient was instructed to continue speech rehabilitation.

Second case

The second case deals with a 35-year-old patient implanted in 1996. The implantation was also performed through posterior tympanotomy, without any complications and the electrode was inserted completely in the cochlea.

The patient performed well with no history of ear infection until 2011. Since 2011, 15 years after the implantation, the patient has had several episodes of ear discharge treated by primary care. Since then, the speech intelligibility has progressively dropped. Several processor fittings have been performed without success. In late 2013 the patient was referred to the Clinic due to an ear infection. A cochlear implant electrode was found in the ear canal. Purulent discharge was emerging through the eardrum defect (Figure 4). Radiological assessment was made and extrusion of the electrode was noted.

The exploration of the mastoid and the cavum tympani was performed. In the mastoid there was no sign of infection. Posterior ear canal wall was intact. In the cavum tympani a collection of purulent discharge was found around the electrode at the level of cochleostomy. Only 5 mm of the electrode was in the cochlea and the rest was extruded. No other pathology in the middle ear that could lead to extracochlear extrusion of the electrode was found.



Figure 4. Intraoperative finding of the cochlear electrode extruded in the ear canal.

The device was explanted. The electrode was removed as well since the portion that was outside the cochlea was soaked with pus. The cochleostomy was covered with muscle in order to prevent spread of the infection. The eardrum defect was reconstructed with chondroperichondrial island graft of the cyma conchae. The postoperative period went well and the operated ear was dry, free of infection.

Regarding the previous case, it was decided to re-implant the opposite ear since there was high probability of extracochlear extrusion again. The implantation in the opposite ear through the posterior tympanotomy was made without any complications.

DISCUSSION

According to Vaid et al. extracochlear electrode extrusion is a potentially under-recognized complication of cochlear implantation. If electrode extrusion occurs, almost 60% of patients require revision surgery⁹. It depends on how many electrodes have extruded and whether the electrode protruded into the external auditory canal.

The potential of electrode migration was mostly assessed in young children due to skull growth, but revealed that there is no higher risk of electrode extrusion¹².

Electrode extrusion could occur due to pathology within the cochlea or due to pathology within the middle ear^{13,14}.

The cochlea is affected by the implantation. During the implantation inflammatory response is provoked by the insertion trauma¹⁵. Although the cochlear implant array consists of materials which are biocompatible, they are not inert. The electrode placed in the scala tympani is a foreign body which could cause inflammatory reactions, reactions towards foreign materials or even an allergic response, mostly to platinum electrodes^{2,13,16,17}. The result of these reactions would constitute a potential danger of electrode extrusion.

Extrusion of the electrode leads to progressive loss of the hearing performance. Also, displacement of the electrode could cause a contact and pressure to the surrounding structures. If pressure is applied to the tympanal annulus or mar-

ginal part of the posterosuperior eardrum, it could cause bone resorption by inducing osteoclasts at the pressure point¹⁸. Therefore, it could cause defect of the bony annulus and consequently marginal eardrum perforation.

In the literature there are no articles dealing with a significant number of implanted patients who experienced cochlear electrode extrusion second to acute or chronic otitis media. Acute otitis media in children occurs in “healthy” as well as in implanted ears¹⁹. After the implantation the incidence of acute otitis media lowers. It could be due to administration of vaccination which is almost mandatory nowadays, or is just a result of natural history of otitis media²⁰⁻²². It has to be treated aggressively in the first months after the implantation.

The treatment is usually conservative, and surgical when needed. Due to regular check-ups by ENT specialists, ear infections do not usually take on a more comprehensive scale in implanted patients.

On the other hand, COM (with or without cholesteatoma) could be present before the implantation. With regard to present knowledge and surgical techniques, cochlear implantation is not contraindicated in such cases. Implantation is performed concomitantly with subtotal petrosectomy and EAC closure or as a two-stage procedure. It could also be done a certain period of time after a successful treatment if myringoplasty was performed^{23,24}. If COM occurs after the implantation the inflamed tissue is removed and attempt should be made to save the implant. If it is not possible the electrode is cut at the level of cochleostomy and device is removed¹⁰.

It is important to mention that it is unknown which forces within the middle ear or the cochlea are necessary to remove the electrode. Also, there are no data available regarding in what period after the implantation we could expect the abovementioned cochlear reactions; e.g. could they occur more than 10 years after the implantation.

In two presented cases there has been a parallel occurrence of electrode extrusion and COM. The question arises whether the chronic inflammation within the middle ear provoked the extru-

sion of the electrode from the cochlea, or the spontaneous extrusion of the electrodes mechanically provoked a chronic ear infection?

What happened during the treatment of the first patient demands to take the second pattern into consideration. In the first procedure the device was explanted, the electrode was gently pushed till the marker ring, cut at the level of cochleostomy and then fixed with some fibrous tissue. The posterior canal wall and the eardrum were reconstructed and the ear was dry, free of inflammation. If the reason for the cochlear extrusion had been within the middle ear, the electrode would have stayed in the cochlea.

Surprisingly, the electrode was pulled out 2 months after the surgery, without any sign of ear infection. It is shown in the Figure 2 that the electrode was curved by the form of the cochlea. It was a proof that it was not bent while it was repositioned during the first surgery. Thus, there were (unexpected and unknown) forces within the cochlea that pulled the electrode out. There is a question of reimplantation in such cases. Should the implantation be delayed for a longer period of time, should the condition of the cochlea be followed by radiological methods or should the ear be reimplanted and electrode fixed in the mastoid cavity with a titanium clip²⁵.

For prudence of failure, it was decided to implant the opposite ear in both cases, although only modest functional results were expected²⁶. Both patients have been followed for three years and no complications were observed.

CONCLUSION

Spontaneous extracochlear extrusion of the electrode occurs rarely. Its aetiology is unclear. When it occurs revision surgery and salvage of the implant is often unsuccessful. Also, the explantation will not solve the cause of the extrusion. If reimplantation in the same ear is planned a longer period of waiting with an electrode retained in the cochlea should be considered. If not, the reimplantation could lead to unnecessary surgery and expenses.

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